

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

A N D

PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(Number 849.)

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1797.

(Four Dollars Per Annum.)

PARIS, September 23.
PROCLAMATION.
Of the Executive Directory of the French people, that the French armies be complete and ready to march on the 15th Vendemiaire next, 6th of October.

4th Complementary day, (Sept. 20.)
Citizens,
THE 18th Fructidor has reduced to silence the orators of London, who held their sittings in Paris.

Since that memorable day, the English ambassador, urged to explain himself in a positive manner as to the first object of his mission, returned to England.

On her side, Austria suffers herself to be governed by the cabinet of St. James's, which is incessantly bartering for the divisions of Europe and the commotions of the continent. The Emperor himself acts in contradiction to the wishes of his heart. He resists the need his people have of peace, and gives himself up exclusively to preparations for war.

His armaments warn us of what we have to do for ourselves. If it be intended to take advantage of that generous confidence which led us to subscribe to the preliminary articles of Leoben; if with peace ever in their mouths, our enemies breathe nothing but war; the French nation which speaks of war only because it wishes for peace, must prepare itself to prefer its dignity, and the valour of its armies must resume its advantages.

It, above all things, behoves us, fully to convince the enemy that there now no longer remains in France but one single party, one sentiment, one interest, that of the sovereign people, who are sensible of their grandeur, & will preserve their liberties. The executive directory consults only these motives.

The constitutional law authorizes it to provide for the safety of the state. It feels a satisfaction in making you judges of the reasons which determine it to make use of that sacred right. Your enemy, who could not resist your courage, thought to vanquish you by craft. He deceived you by the parade of his negotiation. Had he sincerely wished for what he appeared to seek, peace would have been concluded. The Executive Directory had been eager to stop the career of the French armies. It yielded sincerely to the hope of conciliation which was made to glitter before its eyes; and it exulted in idea, at the means which it was going to have in its power of rendering liberty dear, and of procuring France as much happiness in peace, as she had acquired glory in war.

But after having obtained that interruption to the course of our victories, what was the intention? To gain time; to foment among you intestine divisions; to take advantage of their effects; to make Frenchmen massacre one another, until the proper moment should arrive when they might fall upon the wreck, and divide amongst themselves the bleeding parts of a thus divided country, and blot out France from the list of nations. Republican frankness could not suspect this source of the politics of courts: but you see, citizens, whether this plan has been faithfully followed. Your public officers, compelled for the greater part of the auxiliary army which fought in the midst of you for your most cruel enemies; they had called for hordes of those barbarous emigrants, eager to tear the bosom of their country; and those fanatic priests, filled in blowing about every where the murderous zeal of homicidal piety. The national tribune no longer resounded but with the voice of the deputies of Austria and England, calumniating your defenders, insulting your generals; busy in plying your government, and reducing it by degrees to that absolute state of insignificance which corresponded so well with their royal instructions and the wishes of their employers.

At length the veil is torn off; the partisans of foreigners are no longer the organs of the national will; the helm of the republic is in republican hands, and the people of France have French representatives.

Citizens, in these circumstances, what part ought your magistrates to take? Animated with the sincere desire of giving to France a solid and lasting peace worthy of the republic, suitable to its interests, and consistent with its engagements, in what manner ought they now to repress the influence and elude the frauds of the cabinet of London? How ought they to act to compel the cabinet of Vienna to remain no longer indecisive, and to deliver Austria itself from the English influence, the only real obstacle to the peace of Europe?

There is but one course to be taken. Since your enemies, while they feigned to negotiate, preserved themselves in a hostile posture, their example compels you to resume your arms, and at once absolve you from the blame of the calamities which must be to their countries the inevitable consequence of the rupture of the truce.

If war be a scourge which cannot be sufficiently detested, but the horrors of which falls upon its authors; if humanity revolts against those who shed blood, who destroy cities and lay waste provinces, without any necessity; if the authors of an iniquitous war be responsible for the death of the slain, for the burning of habitations, for the destruction of commerce, and for all the disorders and crimes which men in arms commit; if those who unreasonably nourish the fury of the war be ferocious monsters, unworthy of the name of men, and not only the enemies of the countries through which they spread devastation, but of all the human race; you, who have been forced to combat during six years for your independence; whom perfidious politicians have endeavoured to make the victims of civil war; you who conquering and triumphant, have rested your arms to propose and listen to terms of peace; you have not to fear the imprecations, the anathemas which nature and justice will direct against your enemies; compelled to return to the sanguinary contest from which you had withdrawn, you can declare your intentions before all the world, and take heaven to witness that the cause you defend is just.

Resume then your arms, citizens, without ceasing to desire peace. Your government perseveres in offering conditions which are reasonable. Perhaps the warlike countenance you are going again to assume will be sufficient to make these conditions be accepted to; but if they be refused, you will maintain the honor and the laws of the republic.

In the name of the nation—to fulfil its will—to secure its rights—to preserve its glory—The Executive power recalls to their standard all the defenders of the country who are not at their posts, from whatever cause they may be absent.

The Executive Directory, therefore requires their commissioners in the departments to cause to be executed, without delay, and without exception, the laws of the 4th Frimaire and fourth Nivose of the 4th year; the decree of the 4th Ventose, and other subsequent decrees; and to make all the troops of every description, and all persons belonging to the requisition who may be found in their departments, join the armies by the 15th Vendemiaire, 6th October.

Frenchmen, it is necessary that your armies be completed by that period; that they be ready to march; and that their imposing and terrible attitude command that glorious peace, which should have six months ago been the fruit of their triumphs.

The Executive Directory decrees that

this proclamation shall be printed, solemnly published, and posted up in all the communes of the Republic, under the direction of the commissioners of the central and departmental administrations; and the minister of war shall take every measure for its prompt and effectual execution, an account of which shall be rendered in three days to the directory.

L. M. REVEILLIER LE PAUX.

Camille Jourdan, one of the members against whom a decree of transportation has passed, has written the following letter addressed to the inhabitants of his department.

Camille Jourdan, Deputy of the Department of the Rhone, to the members of the central administration of his department, 21 Fructidor, 5th year.

Fellow citizens,

A horrid crime has just been committed. Three Directors have erected the standard of rebellion against the national representation; they have caused the place of our sittings to be invaded by armed men; they have driven us out from it with the sword. Several deputies are arrested; a great number have fled; there is no possible communication between them; there exists no more a national representation. A handful of deputies, the slaves of the Directors, deliberating before the mouth of the cannon, dare to usurp the name. They have enrolled the horrible revolutionary code; they have presumed to annul free and legal elections; they have pronounced the sentence of the transportation of 52 representatives, among whom your deputies have the honour to have a place; and it is thus, in overthrowing the constitution that they accuse us of a conspiracy against it; and they place at the head of a ridiculous royal conspiracy, Pichegru, the immortal defender of the Republic.

Paris contemplates, in fullen silence, those crimes it cannot repress. In a word, never was military despotism more imprudently displayed in the midst of a generous people.

Never did a greater crime of high treason against a nation fully the French revolution. I think it my duty to confirm to you all these facts, which fame will have already conveyed to you. I deposite with you my protestation, and that of the majority of the two councils, against the violence which oppresses us.

Generous fellow citizens, I know your hearts; repress your indignation at the recital of this horrid news; appreciate calmly the situation in which you are placed; let your energy be tempered by your prudence; it is the only counsel I can for the moment address to you from the retreat in which I have been obliged to shut myself up, and in which I presume, the hope of still serving you better than on the coasts of Guiana.

I shall shortly address to you a faithful narrative of the events of the 17th and 18th Fructidor; you will judge yourself the conduct of your representatives, and that of the triumphs.

CAMILLE JOURDAN.

TAKEN up by the subscriber
in Dinwiddie county, near the courthouse, A BLACK MARE, about 16 or 17 years old, 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a star in her forehead. Applied to f. 5.

JOHN PEGRAM, jun.
Dinwiddie, Nov. 16, 1797. (co3p)

SWANN & ELLIS,
Cabinet-makers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have in their employ a professional UPHOLSTERER—which will enable them in future to execute all orders in that line with neatness and dispatch.
October 12, 1797.

Wanted at the Occoquan Mills,
A NUMBER OF
JOURNEYMEN COOPERS.

Apply to Mr. Nathaniel Ellicott, at the Mills near Colchester, or to
ISAAC M'PHERSON, Alexandria.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late Col. GEORGE ROBERTSON, of Chesham county, are requested as speedily as possible to furnish a list of their claims specifying the nature of the same—and those indebted to the Estate of the said decedent, are desired to make payment to the subscribers, that they may be enabled to discharge all just demands without delay.

JAMES ROBERTSON, } Acting
JOHN BRANDER, } Executors.
November 9, 1797. (co 6w.)

THE subscriber is authorized
to sell on a credit of six months, the LOT and BRICK HOUSE in Old Street, formerly occupied by David Riney, dec. and lately by Peter Baubridge.

GEORGE HAY
Nov. 6, 1797. (31-cw.)

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale,
on long credit, all his LANDS in PRINCE GEORGE County, on Appomattox river, four miles below PETERSBURG, known by the name of ATHOL. This tract contains about 1800 acres, lies well for farming, abounds with valuable timber, and is equal in quality to the Lands adjoining. It will be laid off in lots, if required.

EDMUND HARRISON.
Amelia, October 8, 1797. eob

FOR SALE,

THE Tenement on Blandford Hill, formerly occupied by the subscriber, containing three Lots, on them, there are a large and commodious dwelling house, (smoke house, stables, and carriage house, with a variety of fruit trees, and a well of excellent water. Any person by making application to Mr. John M' Rae, sen. or to Mr. David Robertson, may know the terms of sale.

Should the above property be not disposed of before the first Saturday in December next, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises.—The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CAMERON.
Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1797. (co1f)

Jacob Harrison,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has just received, and now opening, at his WHOLESALE STORE, lower end of BOLLINGBROOK STREET, and opposite to Captain Parker's,

An extensive assortment of
FALL GOODS,

Consisting of Superfine, Fine, Medium and Coarse BROAD CLOTHS; FOREST CLOTHS; HALF THICKS; Dutch and Rose BLANKETS, Kental COTTONS, THICKSETS, VELVETS, VELVETTES, Romsey SHALLOONS, Patent Silk and Cotton HOSE, Fancy Cotton ditto, Gilt, Plated and Metal BUTTONS, China and Satin RIBBONS, Worsted Kitcher Pieces, &c. &c.

A L S O,
A large assortment of WEBBING.
Which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash or Produce.
Petersburg, October 11, 1797.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is desirous to
sell Fourteen Hundred acres of LAND, lying in the county of Granville, and State of North Carolina, on the head of Grassy creek. On this tract there is a considerable quantity of good Tobacco Land still in woods, and the cleared part is valuable for Corn and Wheat. There is a very good Orchard on the premises. A further description is unnecessary, as a purchaser would naturally chuse to view the Land himself.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.
Mocklenburg, October 5, 1797. d

PARIS, September 17.

It is reported that Barthélemy, after conversing in great tranquillity with one of his best friends upon the evening of the 3d of September, walking in the Court of Luxembourg, met Carnot, who showed him some pieces of cannon and several companies of grenadiers under arms, remarking at the same time—“You see these preparations; all this concerns you and me; I am going, will you follow me?” Barthélemy refused, assuring him that he thought himself in no danger.

Much has been said respecting Carnot—Some say that he has been assassinated in the Directory while defending himself against those who sought to arrest him; other accounts state, that he fought in the court a chair, into which he threw himself, and was conveyed to a short distance from Paris, whence he got out; others again that he took to flight, and got into a place of safety. All these reports serve to amuse the Journalists and the indolent. The truth is, that we know nothing positively with respect to him. But the most absurd of all the reports is that which states him to have been assassinated by the Directory. In extraordinary events, extraordinary reports are always necessary for some people.

September 19.

The banished deputies slept at Blois, on the 13th inst. A report was spread that this city had refused to recognize the day of the 4th of September; but subsequent intelligence contradicted this assertion, and the streets there as well as elsewhere, resounded with cries of *Vive La République! Vive la Directory!*

We read in the *Clef de Cabinet*, that royalty is still triumphant at Aunou. The papers sent thither by government were scarcely placed before they were torn from the walls.

September 20.

One of the events which make nature shudder, happened at Versailles on Saturday last. A citizen, in despair at having lost by bankruptcy the sum of 120,000 livres, the product of two houses which he had sold, poisoned his children, blew his wife's brains out, and killed himself, after having left a note in the hands of his servant, pointing out the author, and the causes of what was going on.

The national council of the French City assembled at Paris, in their sitting of the 22d Fructidor, solemnly passed the following decree:

1. Every French Catholic owes a sincere and true submission to the Laws of the Republic.

2. The Gallican Church admits to the rank of its pastors only those who have manifested their fidelity to the Republic, and who have submitted to the guarantee required by the laws.

3. This Decree shall be read and published in all the Churches of France, at the parochial Masses.

September 23.

CONSPIRACY OF PICHEGRU.

Correspondence relative to the treason of Pichegru, intercepted by Gen. Moreau.

The Correspondence seized upon Kiliagin, contains incontestable proofs of a vast conspiracy, founded upon the disorganization of the armies, the annihilation of the Republican government, and the establishment of Royalty.

Pichegru's plan was to place in the strong towns on the frontier, officers at his devotion, to deliver them up at the first signal; to replace the Republican officers with others of a different description; to make every thing as disgusting and uncomfortable for his army as possible, and to throw the blame upon the Directory; to propagate anti-republican writings, to give money to men upon whom he could depend for seducing the soldiers; in fine, to disband the army, or to make it go over to the enemy, and to proclaim royalty by planting the white Standard.

Pichegru, always afraid of committing himself, has written little, but his conversations with Courant, who took the name of Furet, are contained in several letters of these two agents. We have seen Pichegru betraying his country in hopes of rising at the court of Louis XVIII. sacrificing the lives of the defenders of this country, of those to whom he owed that glory which he has tarnished for a little money, and the honour of approaching his King.

He flattered himself with having on his side (this is his expression,) some members of the Directory.

The conspiracy was on the point of breaking out, dispositions had been made by the Prince of Condé and the Austrian Generals. Wickham, who in all this intrigue has played the most important part, was to have furnished all the necessary funds; Pichegru had even received some sums of money from the enemy when he was committed by the Directory; this news disconcerted the conspirators at first, but Pichegru heartened them, by assuring them, that in case even of his being deposed, he should not be less active in the cause of Louis XVIII. and the Prince of Condé.

I cannot conclude this sketch, without admiring the constancy and bravery of the generous defenders of their country, deprived of every thing by the effects of circumstances, and the evil disposition of their chiefs; not making the movement of which the enemy was not informed; betrayed by their General, their courage and their zeal have surmounted every thing, and the combined efforts of the Emperor, of Louis XVIII. and of Pichegru, has not succeeded to detach them for so much as one moment from victory.

Before it is in our power to publish the numerous pieces which prove to demonstration the intention & the plan of the conspirators, we think it our duty to make known the following letter:

Copy of a letter addressed by Louis to Marshal Count Wurmser.

SIR,

You have honoured general Baptiste with your confidence and esteem, he shows himself worthy of the honour by following your footsteps; he conducts himself in a manner that becomes a great man, and such he will one day prove, if he convinces you, that you have judged of him in the sincerity of your heart; that is, as he deserves to be judged of.

Your excellency will have perceived by this night's dispatches, that a most dextrous prudence regulates the conduct of Baptiste. I nevertheless insist upon your permit to submit to your enlightened

judgment, and to your unvalued loyalty, the following reflections.

Whatever the public journals may say respecting the character of Baptiste, your excellency will doubtless have entertained this dilemma with regard to him; either Baptiste is a man of honour, or he is a scoundrel; either Baptiste is a man formed to conceive and to execute the most bold and daring enterprise, or he is a man devoted to ignominy and wickedness.

In the first case, Baptiste would not have written letters received sums of money, employed confidential persons, followed up for nine months together a project to which so many persons (when one only would have been sufficient for his ruin, without the possibility of his escaping it), to which, I say, so many persons were privy, if all his heart and soul was not bent and resolved on the execution of it. In the second case, Baptiste, master of the treasures of Holland, armed with a revolutionary power during the life and after the death of Robespierre, would have wallowed in wealth and in blood, and would at least have committed some of those base actions for which all the French generals have to blush, and which the liberty of the press, at present so uninterred, would most undoubtedly have approached him with.

Baptiste, who had millions at his disposal at the Hague, and he left it poor and respected, would not at present secret a few ransoms of Louis XVIII., which would indelibly and for ever stigmatise him. Were it possible to degrade him so far as to suppose him capable of going to Sweden, it were not enough to deem him a scoundrel, he would also have passed for the most desperate of madmen; whereas he could not but recollect, that after having sported with the word and the confidence of the king, of M. Le Prince de Condé, of your excellency, of the generals of your imperial majesty and of the British Cabinet; and having left all his slides pious and confident traces of his manoeuvres against the directory, to get him arrested before his arrival at Stockholm, and to make him forfeit his head, one word would have sufficed even one of the persons who have kept up an understanding with him at the magazine.

The whole tenor of Baptiste's conduct up to the present hour has proved him to be a man of honour, and of rare talents; but ever supposing him to be the reverse of what he is, he has so powerful an interest in being a man of honour, that it is impossible he should act otherwise than as such.

He has requested and obtained a month's delay to settle his affairs; and his arrival may be looked for every moment. Your Excellency will, therefore, perceive, in this conduct, the behaviour of a prudent and dextrous politician, and of a great man, who ere long will strike Europe with astonishment, and who, thanks, Sir, to your magnanimity, and to the generous offers you made to his Serene Highness the Prince of Condé, will soon console Europe for the miseries it has laboured under for these six years past.

Yes, Monsieur, Marshal Baptiste will do what he has promised to your Excellency, and he will do it agreeably to the desires of Monsieur, the Prince of Condé and of your Excellency. I engage my honour to your Excellency, that the moment is near at hand when the name of your Excellency, so dear to glory, shall be pronounced only with gratitude and affection by the French nation, who will teach posterity also to pronounce it with respect.

Do you then, Monsieur Marshal, I conjure you, continue to favour an enterprise which is under so high obligations to you. The generosity of your soul, the nobleness of your heart, will not give way & it is those which insure the success of a scheme which is about to shed upon his imperial majesty, upon the brave and invincible troops whom you have so often conducted to victory, and upon the German nation, a glory the most pure and brilliant.

I entreat your Excellency to permit me to assure you, that in a very few days Baptiste will transmit to you the definitive project, together with his last arrangements; and I do not out, that if your Excellency deigns to continue to countenance them, his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, conducted by your Excellency, will be in the heart of France before the end of next month.

I am, respectfully,

M. MARSHAL, &c. &c. &c.

NOTE.

Louis is the author of this Letter, and either Courant of *Neufchâtel*, or Fouché Biell, also of *Neufchâtel*, the Printer. We shall immediately find out for certain the correspondent of Marshal Wurmser.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, we are assured, has given up all ideas of a new loan—and the supplies for the service of the ensuing year are to be raised by selling off the prebendal land tax, which brings in a revenue of £2,000,000. per annum, at 20 years purchase. This measure will produce a certain sum of 40,000,000. and the intention of the minister is to follow it up by levying a new and more equal tax of sixpence in the pound upon all land in the kingdom. The adjustment of this grand financial project has for some time past occupied the whole attention of Mr. Pitt; he has at length brought it to maturity, and it will be submitted to parliament early in the ensuing session.

The above plan was made generally known in the city yesterday; in consequence of which consuls experienced a considerable rise—although the public business was done, many private bargains were concluded at 49, and some as high as 49 1/4.

September 25.

Some Dutch papers were received yesterday, but they contain little intelligence of consequence. The new convention has commenced sitting, from which, however,

a considerable number have excused themselves from attending. The commerce of the United States is entirely annihilated, and much despondency and discontent prevails in the different provinces. An Orange party is yet spoken of.

The brother of Talleyrand Perigord, the Minister for foreign affairs in France, has been in London for several days; and it is reported that he let many persons into the secret respecting the determination of the Executive Directory to break of the negotiation, so early as Saturday last—a circumstance which very sufficiently explains the cause of the rapid fall of the funds, previous to the arrival of Lord Malmesbury.

The Paris Journals, which support the Directory, when speaking of the individuals lately ordered into exile, call their banishment by the name of *Ostracism*. This is a term borrowed from the Greek Republics, wherein the periodical assemblies of the people, each man inscribed on a shell the name of the person whose continued residence among them was held to be most dangerous to the common weal.—The man against whom a majority of these votes appeared, was sent into exile for 5 years, and without a trial. In the last instance the resemblance holds good; but it is to be observed that Pichegru, Bonilly D'Anglas, Dumolard, &c. were banished not by the voice of the people, but by the voice of the Directors.

The late triumph of the Executive Directory, it is boasted by them, was accomplished without bloodshed—so was the transaction in Russia, which placed Elizabeth on the throne.

The return of Earl St. Vincent's fleet is soon expected to be refitted, as they cannot now, in consequence of the late treaty between France and Portugal, take shelter in the harbor of Lisbon.

September 26.

It has been given out with some confidence that Parliament will be called the first week in October; but the current report of this morning, is, that it will not meet till November—that some time more may be given to ministers, to learn how the late transactions in France will terminate, and to take any advantage of any favourable crisis of affairs in that country, which may promise a successful renewal of the negotiation.

The Parliament of Ireland is further prorogued to Tuesday, the 24th of October next.

Much art is used to conceal what is going on in their interior, but it cannot be denied that commotions are apprehended.—The French Directory boast of their armies; perhaps they will have more business for them speedily than they seem to be aware of.

The *Clef de Cabinet*.

It is now clearly proved, that the coal-sealed powers talked about a general peace, merely for the purpose of creating a civil war, and that if the directory had not been undeceived by the discovery of the most criminal manoeuvres, France would have become the prey to its most cruel enemies. What was Lord Malmesbury at Lisle? A diplomatic character instructed to temporize and do injury. He has very well played the part given him by Mr. Pitt.—The French government when it sent him away, had positive proof of an unlawful correspondence for the man who was charged with the correspondence (& we pledge ourselves for the truth of this assertion) has been arrested at Calais, has been brought to Paris, and is now closely confined!

NORFOLK, November 20.

Saturday morning arrived here, the ship Roba and Betsy, capt. Nimo, of Richmond; she was bound to Philadelphia from Bristol (England) which place she left the 26th Sept. and put in here through distress of weather. Brings no news!—In the British channel the Roba and Betsy was boarded by a French privateer after a chase of about 75 hours; but on Capt. Nimo's paying eight guineas for the shot that bro't him to, and giving them some provisions, which, they said, they stood much in want of, he was allowed to proceed.

Petersburg, Nov. 24.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Howard, of the ship *Montezuma*, bound from Liverpool to James river, dated St. Thomas', Oct. 15, 1797.

On the second of September last I was captured by a French brig, called the *Le Egle*, Capt. Maria, from St. Domingo, who took out all the people with both mates, and ordered the ship for Porto Rico; and after

experiencing every misfortune from the unskilfulness of the French and their want of humanity, we arrived off the island of Porto Rico the last day of September. Just as we were entering the harbour of Porto Rico, we were captured by the British frigate *Le Amiable*, commanded by William Granville Lobb, who took us in tow, and carried us to Tortola. At Tortola I was informed that if I would pay one eighth of the cargo I should be at liberty to proceed on the voyage; but not having any instructions at Liverpool I told them it was out of my power to say any thing about the cargo—they then concluded to take out the cargo and sell it, for the benefit of those who might have a right to claim the overplus.

When taken I was about 70 leagues to the eastward and northward of Cape Henry. I will thank you to inform the shippers and others of these circumstances.

The French are taking every vessel, let them be bound where they may—and no thing saves them but not having a good cargo. Yesterday I came from Tortola to this place to endeavor to get people and provisions to carry the ship home.

Departed this life yesterday, Mr. WILLIAM RANDOLPH, of Petersburg.

ABSTRACT.

DUTIES imposed by an act of Congress on all STAMPED Vellum, Parchment and Paper, for and during the term of five years, from the 31st day of December, 1797, viz.

On a certificate of naturalization	5 dols.
certificate of admission, enrollment or registry in any consular, solicitor, attorney, advocate or proctor in any of the United States	10 dols.
letter patent under the seal of the United States, except for land granted for military services	4 dols.
certificate copy of any such letters patent	2 dols.
charter party, bottomry, or respondent bond	1 doll.

On a receipt or other discharge on account of a legacy, left by will or other testamentary instrument, or for any part of a personal estate divided by a statute of distribution, the value whereof is above fifty, and not exceeding one hundred dollars	25 cts.
where the value is above a hundred and not exceeding 5 hundred dollars, and for every further sum of 500 dollars, the additional sum of	50 cts.
policy of insurance on a ship or vessel, or goods going from one district to another of the United States from the United States to any foreign port, when the sum insured does not exceed 500 dollars	25 cts.
when it does exceed 500 dollars, an exemplification with the seal of court other than what is furnished for the use of the United States, or any particular State	1 doll.
A bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, any note for the security of money, according to the following scale, dolls. cts.	50 cts.

For any sum above 20 and not exceeding 100	10
100	25
500	50
1000	75

But all bonds or notes payable at or within 60 days shall be subject to two fifths of the duties above said.

Bank Notes

Not exceeding 50 dollars at the rate of 3/4ths of a cent for every dollar	
above 50 and not exceeding 100 dolls.	50 cts.
above 100 and not exceeding 500 dolls.	1 doll.
above 500	2 dols.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to compound with any bank or banks for the amount of the stamp duties, by receiving one per centum on the amount of the annual dividend of such bank.

A proof or other notarial act	25 cts.
letter of attorney, except for pensions, or to obtain or sell warrants for lands granted as bounty for military services	25 cts.
certificate or debenture for drawbacks for less than 500 dollars	1 doll.

for 500 and not exceeding 2000 dolls.	2 dols.
for more than 2000 dolls.	3 dols.
note or bill of lading of goods exported from one district to another	10 cts.
ditto to any foreign port	25 cts.

An inventory for goods or effects required by law, (except where they are distrained for rent or taxes, or taken by an officer in a legal process)

A certificate of a share in any bank, above 20 and not exceeding 100 dollars	10 cts.
above 100 dollars	25 cts.
under 20 dollars at the rate of 1/4 for one hundred dollars & for any less sum the same.	

N. B. Legacies left by will of any part of a personal estate, to the wife, children, or grand children, or divided among them by any statute of distribution; and recognizances, bills, bonds and other obligations that shall be made to the United States on any State, are free from duty.

All policies of insurance shall be duly stamped and made out within the space of three days at farthest, under the penalty of twenty dollars for every offence. And all promissory notes for the advance of ships or goods at sea or going to sea, in lieu of a policy, shall be void.

All kinds of writing relative to the hire or freight

of a ship for the conveyance of money, goods or other effects, shall be deemed a charter party.

Every receipt for money, in part or whole of a legacy of a personal estate, subject to duty, shall express therein the true sum that has been paid, under the penalty of twenty dollars: And every receipt in full shall be deemed for the whole amount of the legacy, unless it appear that what was paid previously, if any, was acknowledged on stamp paper.

Every Counselor, solicitor, attorney, proctor, or advocate, before he shall prosecute or defend any action in any court of the United States, shall take a stamped certificate of his admission from the clerk of probate of the court.

The supervisors of the revenue are empowered and required, upon the application of any person for the same, to stamp any quantities or parcels of vellum, parchment or paper, on his paying the duties respectively directed.

Every person who shall write or print any of the instruments aforementioned, on parchment, vellum or paper unstamped, or stamped with less duties (with intent to evade the law) shall forfeit for every offence 600 dollars.

Every clerk, officer, or other person in a public office, who shall be guilty of the same offence, or with stamps which he knows to be counterfeit, shall forfeit 500 dollars; and the officer shall forfeit his office.

No instrument of writing whatever (subject to duty) shall be pleaded or given in evidence in any court, unless it be duly stamped—the offender shall forfeit 10 dollars for every such offence, over and above the fixed duty.

Every person who shall counterfeit the stamps, make use of or vend them, knowing them to be counterfeit, shall be subject to a fine of 1000 dollars and 7 years imprisonment.

It may be proper to observe, that the Act of Congress from which the above Abstract is taken, cannot go into operation on the 31st day of December next, as the Act directs the Secretary of the Treasury, after having provided the necessary marks and stamps, to notify the same by a public notification or advertisement, to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and inserted in at least one newspaper printed in each State, and in the Territory North-West of the Ohio, and for not less than three months before the said 31st day of December next, to the end that all persons may have due notice thereof—Which notification has not yet been published.

FREIGHT WANTED,
For Philadelphia, Norfolk, or New-York,
THE SCHOONER
Good Intent,



Charles Poyer, Master;
SHE can be ready to receive a cargo in one day's warning; any person having part of a cargo, or will proceed the voyage. For terms apply to the Captain on board, at the Long Wharf, Thos. Croft, Boat & Shoemaker, Croft Street, or to the Printer.

The subscriber has for Sale,
IRISH POTATOES, BEEF,
In Barrels,
And sundry other articles, which he will sell low for Cash or Barter.

Petersburg, Nov. 23, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward.
STOLEN out of the subscriber's STORE, on Saturday night last, the following

GOODS,

VIZ.
One piece Blue Frock Cloth,
One piece Mill'd Drab,
One piece Green Broad Cloth,
One piece Dark Striped Elastic Cloth,
6 or 8 Pair Rose Blankets,
One Cardinal, and some other (small) articles.
The above reward will be given on the delivery of the GOODS, and conviction of the THIEF—or THIRTY DOLLARS for the GOODS only.

SMITH & HILL.
Petersburg, Nov. 23, 1797. (4)

One Hundred Cents Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber the 1st instant, a **MULATTO BOY**, an Apprentice of mine, known by the name of **BUCK ALLEN;**

son of John Allen, he is about 16 years of age, and about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high. If taken within the Corporation I will give the above reward, and if in either of the counties annexed to the Corporation 200 Cents, and if a greater distance Five Dollars, on his being delivered to me in Pocahontas.

All persons are forewarned from harbouring or carrying him away.

DANIEL PECK, Blacksmith.
Petersburg, Nov. 23, 1797. (5)

THE creditors of SAMUEL

CHEESEMAN, dec. are requested to take notice, that on the first day of December next, a dividend will be made of what money is in our hands, agreeable to the terms annexed to their names in the schedule of the deceased's effects.

HORSBURGH & KENNAN, } Trustees
D. MAUCKENZIE.
Petersburg, Nov. 20, 1797.

Harris and Sturdivant,
HAVE received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, an assortment of well chosen

FALL GOODS,
Chiefly adapted to, and comprehending almost every article wanted for Country and Planters use; which they are selling on very moderate terms.

Petersburg, Nov. 23, 1797. 4

WILL BE SOLD,

On a credit to be made known on the day's of the sale,

A PART of the Estate of the
late WILLIAM HARRIS, dec. late of Surry county, consisting of a number of valuable Houses, of different descriptions, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, Corn, Fodder and Pease. The sale of the storehold property on the Plantation known by the name of BROOMFIELD, in the county aforesaid, will commence on the 18th day of December next, and in the county of Northway, at the Plantation whereon Mr. Hamilton Harris now lives, on the 20th day of the same month, and will continue at each place from day to day until the whole is sold.

All persons having claims against the aforesaid Estate are requested to make them known on or before the day of the first sale, & those that are indebted thereto are desired to make speedy payment.

JAMES FLETCHER, Adm'r.
Northway, Nov. 23, 1797. (ccg*)

FALL GOODS.

Buchanan, Dunlop & Co. Petersburg; and
Dunlop, Pollock & Co. Manchester,

HAVE at length received a supply of **FALL GOODS**, by the Charles Carter, and other vessels from Europe, which they are induced (at this advanced season of the year) to offer by wholesale or retail, at reduced prices.

Petersburg, November 20, 1797. if

Robert Moore,
HAS received by the ship Flo-
ra, Capt. Colley, and the ship Industry, Capt. Vickery, from Liverpool; also by the ship Industry, Capt. Rudd, from London,

An extensive assortment of **FALL GOODS,**
Which are now opening, and on sale, at his Store in Bollingbrook Street.

By the next arrival from Liverpool, he expects a further supply of **COARSE WOOLENS.**

Petersburg, Nov. 21, 1797.

FOR SALE,
The Ship
RITSON,

NOW lying at Broadway; well found, and in complete order to receive a cargo—she will carry 350 hhds. Tobacco. For terms, apply to John Lawrence in Norfolk, or the subscriber.

JOHN GRAYSON.
Petersburg, Nov. 20, 1797. (if)

NEGROES for SALE.

To be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Tuesday the 18th day of December next, at the place where John Mann lately kept tavern, in Amelia county, about a mile from Bevel's bridge on Appomattox river, pursuant to a deed of trust granted to us by the said John Mann, for the benefit of James Black;

A NEGRO Man slave named
JAMES, and a negro woman named Abby, his wife. They are both young, healthy, well made, and well disposed—and James is a most excellent waggner.

DAVID ROBERTSON, } Trustees.
DUNCAN MACRAE, }
Nov. 20, 1797.

At a Court continued and held for
Nottoway county, at the Courthouse, on Friday the 3d of November, 1797.

Against }
George Conally, }
Complainant. }
In }
Henry Williams Lawton and George }
Green, } Defendants.

ON the Complainant's motion by his counsel it is decreed and ordered, that the defendant Geo: Green, be enjoined from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the property and effects in his hands of the defendant Lawton, and the said defendant Lawton not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of March court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two months successively in some public newspaper, published in the town of Petersburg, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this county.

A Copy Test.
THOMAS W. TODD, D. C. N. C.

I. HALL, & Co.

HAVE just received their **FALL SUPPLY of**
MEDICINE,

With an extensive assortment of **PAINTS,**
and other articles—viz.

PAINTS.
WHITE Lead (dry and in oil)
Yellow Ochre, ditto
Spanish Brown, ditto
Red and Black Lead
Verdigrise (dry and in oil)
Prussian Blue
Vermillion
Drop Lake
Carmin
Patent Yellow
Umber
Spirits Turpentine
Linseed Oil.

LOGWOOD
Double Aqua Fortis
Crude Tartar
Quick Silver
Oil of Vitriol
Alum
Magnesia
Crocus (large and small)
Castile Soap
Castor Oil, per the doz.
Balls for cleaning leather breeches
Patent shaving Soap
Tooth Brushes
Flesh, ditto
Key Instruments for extracting Teeth
Best Crown Lancets
Common, ditto
Gold and Silver Leaf
Pomatum in rolls
Ditto in pots
Rice Powder (plain and perfumed)
Powder Bags and Puffs
Elastic Bottles
Sago
Tapioca
Honey in demijohns of 5 gallons each
Ditto in quart bottles
Tamarinds
Essence of Burgamot
Lemon
Lavender
Musk

PETERSBURG, Sept. 14, 1797. if

PATENT MEDICINES.
Hanco's Dentifrice
Ward's Essence, for the head ach
Greenough's Tincture, for the Teeth and gums
British Oil
Turkington's Balsam
Batemian's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
Freeman's ditto
Freeman's Restorative Drops
Norrise's ditto
Jesuit's ditto
Essence of Peppermint
Anderson's Pills
Hooper's Female, ditto
Keyler's Pills
James's Fever Powders
Steers's Opodeldoe, &c. &c. &c.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 14, 1797. if

TO RENT OR SELL,

THAT agreeable situation in the lower part of Blandford, known by the name of Boyd's Tenement; the house commands a view of the main street of Blandford, and an extensive prospect of the river. There is 15 and a half acres of land in the tenement, most of which is excellent meadow ground; also two lots on the main street well situated for building on, possession to be given at Christmas. I will also rent the corner store and lumber house in Blandford, formerly occupied by Baird and Weisiger, immediate possession will be given.

Those indebted to me in my private capacity, or to the late firm of Baird and Weisiger, who have not lately renewed their bonds, or settled their accounts, are hereby informed, that unless they come forward and make payment, or grant specialties for their debts, that their bonds and accounts will be indiscriminately put into the hands of attorneys to bring suits on.

JOHN BAIRD.
Greencroft, Nov. 5, 1797. (3v)

Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1797.

ALL persons who have demands against the estate of David Rinney, dec. are desired to render them to the subscriber, properly authenticated—and those who are indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment—as the subscriber wishes to close his administration of the estate as soon as possible.

DAVID M'RONAL DADM'r.

John M'Creery,

HAS just received and now opening, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. ELLIS, next Mr. DURELL's TAVERN,

A General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,

Of the last importations from Europe, Which he will sell low, for Cash or Country Produce. He flatters himself that those who may favour him with their custom, will be pleased with the price and quality.

Petersburg, November 1, 1797. if

John Ellis,
HAVING removed his Store

to BOLLINGBROOK STREET, in the House lately occupied by JOHN WILDER, and opposite HOLLOWAY & BARNETT's, acquaints his friends and the public, that he has and will continue to keep up a Large and Elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

European and East-India
GOODS,

Which he determined to sell, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce.
Petersburg Sept. 7, 1797.

Lands and Negroes for Sale.

On Thursday, the 14th day of December next, at Lunenburg courthouse, being court day, will be sold for ready money, agreeable to a deed of trust, executed to us by John Macon,

A TRACT of Land containing 100 acres, more or less, situated in the said county, on North-McKerrin river; being the land purchased by the said Macon of John Barry, and bounded by the lands of said Barry, Stone and Bragg.

Also at the same time and place, and on the same terms, Six **SLAVES**, to wit: Harry, Ben, Sarah, Bob, Anthony, and Milly.

EPHM. GEE, } Trustees.
JOHN THOMSON. }
Nov. 13, 1797. (4x)

NORTHERN POTATOES,

OF an excellent quality, just arrived, and for sale at the above lately occupied by Meliss Stimpson and Hall, in Old-Freer—Where are also for sale, a variety of **GROCERIES**, together with an assortment of **CROCKERY** and **GLASS WARE**; likewise a few Virginia made **CHEESES**.

Three or four gentlemen may be accommodated with board, on application as above.
Petersburg, Nov. 16, 1797.

November 9, 1797

COMMITTED to the jail of Chesterfield county, the 28th day of October, a **NEGRO MAN** upwards of 3 feet 9 inches high, says he is about 25 years of age, calls his name

DANIEL,

and that he came from his master about four years, age last June—he says that his master lives in Southampton county, about six or seven miles from the courthouse, and that his name is Capt. Thomas Gray—he says he lived at a quarter in Suffolk county. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY WINFREE, Jailor.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money,

On Wednesday the 5th Dec. at the dwelling house of JOHN RODGERS DAVIES, in the town of Petersburg, by virtue of a deed of trust executed to us on the 13th day of April, 1795,

SO much of the property comprised in the said deed, as will be sufficient to raise the sum of £. 111, 11, 0, with interest from the 25th day of December, 1795, and the expenses attending the execution of the trust, for the benefit of Eliza King.

The property abovementioned, consists of an unexpired term in the lot and house in which the said Davies now lives, in the town of Petersburg, a negro woman, a horse, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, and a tract of land, in Suffolk county, containing about 330 acres, with a valuable mill seat. The land is capable of producing any sort of grain, and is improved with a dwelling house with two brick chimneys, convenient outhouses, and an excellent orchard.

ELISHA KING.
ROBERT TURNBULL.
WILLIAM COLB.

November 15, 1797. (3)

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation in

Greenville county, 4 miles from Hick's Ford. There is on this place a dwelling house with four rooms and a passage on a floor, and with a very little expense the house may be put into as good order as when new—there are also other convenient houses newly built and in good condition; the Plantation contains about 1200 acres, two or three hundred of which are low grounds, and the high land is extremely good; but little of the land has been cleared, and it affords one of the best ranges for hogs and other stock in that part of the country—there are on this plantation about 22 very likely negroes, consisting of young men, young women, and small boys and girls, out of the 22 there are 13 or 14 workers in the crop, and many of the smaller negroes well grown—there are not more than two advanced in age, and those are yet very serviceable—These negroes I will also sell either with or without the land, at also the crops and stocks on the plantation; if the negroes are sold separately from the land, I would prefer selling them all to one person, or to three or four neighbours who would keep them in the same neighbourhood. A great bargain may be had in this property, if taken altogether, for ready money. It may however be sold on credit, and possession may immediately be had—Mr. Alexander Masill, at Hick's Ford, will show the property to any person desirous of inspecting it, and will treat for and conclude the sale, with the purchaser—or any person inclined to purchase may apply to me at Kingmill in James City county.

HENRY TAZEVELL.
October 21, 1797. 8.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber

in Blandford, the 2d inst. a Small Bay HORSE, well made, and I believe a small star in his forehead, branded on the near buttock K, R, a foal, trots and gallops, hanging mane and switch tail, about 11 years old, when fastened is apt to break away, and has been used to the draft. Whoever will deliver the said Horse to me or give me intelligence to that I get him again, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.

SARAH VAUGHAN.
Petersburg, Nov. 9, 1797. (4c)

THE Members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings in the State of Virginia, are hereby notified, that the Annual General Meeting of the said Society is fixed by the constitution to be held on the first Monday in December next, in the city of Richmond.—It is expected the members will be pointed in their attendance either in person, or by proxy, agreeable to the following form of credentials.—As the business to be done cannot be postponed—such as the election of the officers, fixing their salaries, examining the transactions of the present year, and other matters that may be laid before the said meeting.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent, M. A. S.
Richmond, Nov. 1, 1797.

FORM.

Subscriber of the Mutual Assurance Society, do hereby constitute and appoint _____ Member of the said Society, to attend the General Annual Meeting of the said Society, to be held at Richmond, on the first Monday in December next, as proxy to vote and act on behalf on any business which may come before the said meeting as fully as if personally present.—In testimony whereof _____ have hereunto set hand and seal the _____ day of _____ 1797.

Teste,

The Printers in this State are requested to insert the above notice and form of credentials, three weeks, that is, once a week.

FIRE.

As any person's property in houses, goods and furniture, is subject to be destroyed by that destructive element, therefore there is a continual risk to lose the whole; perhaps in a few hours—then the question is what mode to adopt to secure his precarious property. It appears to me that out of three things one must be done, that is, either to stand your own insurer; then if a loss happens you lose the whole—or else to insure in an insurance company, where you have annual premiums to pay; and trust to the good fortune of a few individuals; if a heavy loss should happen it would ruin them, and instead of receiving the full amount of a loss, a person would have only a small dividend—Or else to insure in the Mutual Insurance in this State, where a great many join to pay a loss, then of course each person's share will never be much; consequently one premium will in all human probability insure the property forever; where many contribute, although, each paying a small sum, will raise a larger amount, than any few individuals can make up.

There must, by this Mutual Insurance, out of every five hundred houses one annually burn, (which would be at the rate of eight hundred houses in this State per annum) before it will absorb the interest of the premiums—and there must out of every thirty houses one burn, (which would be at the rate of upwards of twelve thousand houses in this State) before they have to pay a second premium.

The subscriptions are about four millions of dollars; then if the subscribers were insured abroad, where I believe the premiums average one per cent. per annum, they would have had to pay the first year forty thousand dollars; the second the same sum; as also to renew the insurance for the third year, beginning next January—then if a loss was now immediately to happen of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and betel only the subscribers, which is impossible, as we have not so much insured in buildings that join, so a loss twice as large must happen before they would be upon the same footing with those that insure abroad.—And besides that the security of many is better than a few individuals, which the Insurance Companies abroad are composed of.

By the above you can easily see that if the subscribers to this institution had been insured abroad, that by next Christmas they would have had to pay one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and instead of that they have paid here (for the premium in stock is still their own) for five buildings to wit:—Three at Leesburg, one at Fredericksburg, one at Richmond, and one damaged at Winchester, only 12 hundred and thirty-eight dollars 67 cents for two years insurance; which is about one and a half cent per 100 dols. per annum.

This institution is founded on philanthropy—the sole object thereof is to succour the unfortunate—it unites interest and benevolence—for the small contribution you pay

towards the loss of your unfortunate fellow citizen, you secure at the same time your own property to be paid in case that you should lose it accidentally by fire.

W. F. AST.

Insurance on Goods and Furniture.

I am happy to inform the public, that already upwards of two thirds of the subscriptions, required by the act of the General Assembly, for the establishment of a Mutual Insurance against fire and goods and furniture are filled up; and that that institution will likewise be in a very short time organized.—Those gentlemen who hold subscription papers, are requested to get as many subscribers as they can (for the more the better) and send me the subscription paper as soon as possible.

W. F. AST.

* * As these institutions are for the public good, the Printers in this State will no doubt give the above also a place in their papers, and particularly as it concerns their customers, I believe almost generally.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Administrator of FRANK HADDON, deceased, anxious to settle his administration, requests all persons having claims against said Estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of January next. The Legatees will also attend to this notice, as they have been paid upwards of their proportions, or otherwise fully paid.—If the claimants do not come forward by the time mentioned, this notice will be plead in bar.

ALLEN HADDON, Adm'r.
Petersburg, September 21, 1797.

Swift creek Mills.

THE subscriber will contract with any persons disposed to have their Wheat manufactured—and will grind at 10 much per bushel—or will return a fixed quantity of Flour for a proportion of Wheat. The Wheat will be received, and the Flour delivered, either at Petersburg or at the Mill, as may be agreed on. Any contract for grinding made with Mrs. John Rowlett, at the Mill, will be equally attended to as with _____

JOHN L. MESSURIER.
Petersburg, October 17, 1797.

DOCTOR PERKINS'S Patent Metallic Points.

May be had at the Printing-Office, Petersburg
(If applied for soon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

November 4, 1797.
IT is most earnestly requested, that those who have claims against the Estate of JOHN SULLIVANT, dec. late of Charlotte county, that they bring them forward for payment by or before March Court next, as we then purpose to close our accounts—such as fail by that time, it may be expected that this notice will be plead in bar.

JOHN PETTY,
ROBERT GILLIAM,
Administrators.

Daniel & Wm. Eanes,

Have just received from Boston, in the brig Eliza, a large assortment of

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, BOY'S, MISSES, and CHILDREN'S

SHOES & SLIPPERS,

of every kind, Which they offer on the most reasonable terms, by Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,
Jamaica, West India, and Antigua RUM, by the Hoghead or otherwise,
Peach and Apple BRANDY, in Barrels and smaller quantity,
Best Holland GIN, in Pipes and retailed,
MOLASSES, by the Hoghead or gallon,
Lithon, and other WINES,
SUGAR and SALT,
BAR-IRON, by the Ton or smaller quantity,
NAILS, 4d and 6d cut, wrought 6d, 8d, 10d and 12d.

Cotton and Flaxing CARDS,
DRY GOODS, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold very low, and the highest price given for all kinds of produce.

They now want a quantity of

PEASE and BEANS.

Petersburg, October 30, 1797.

BLANK BONDS, At this Office.

FOR SALE, The following valuable Lands:

In the county of Mecklenburg:

ABOUT one thousand acres, with valuable improvements, where Mr. Jesse Brown at present resides; Mr. Oliver will show this land who lives adjoining it. The land is of good quality, level and well timbered, and lies on the main road to the county courthouse, within half a mile of the same.

About 1400 acres in the same county on Burcher's creek; land of excellent quality; a considerable part of it cleared. Mr. George Baskerville rents one of the plantations at present, and will be so obliging to show the land to any person inclining to purchase.

About 1000 acres in the county of Henry, on Pigg River; land of the first quality in that part of the country, a considerable proportion of it low grounds. A plantation opened sufficient for six or eight labourers. Mr. George Hernden will show this land.

Those lands will be sold very low for ready money, or purchasers may be accommodated with reasonable credit, paying about one fourth of the price when possession is given, which may be at any time between this and the 25th of December next.

To save trouble to those who may incline to purchase and cannot conveniently apply to me, I have deposited with Mr. William Douglas, merchant, in Petersburg, and Mr. Hugh Wyllie, merchant, in Charlotte, the lowest prices, and the terms of sale, for the lands in Mecklenburg, with ample powers to contract for them.

And with respect to the lands in Henry I have deposited with Mr. George Hernden, of Pennsylvania county, and Mr. George Revely, at Oxford Iron Works, similar powers.

DAVID ROSS.

October 30, 1797.

To be Sold to the highest bidder, for READY MONEY, on the 2nd day of December 1797, before Mr. James Durrell's door, Petersburg.

THAT well known valuable situation, adjoining the Town of Suffolk, belonging to the Estate of General Charles Harrison, dec.—attended in fact with every accommodation to render life happy and agreeable—fish, driers, bowl, and innumerable other good things, in perfect view of the Town of Suffolk. No need to say more. The purchaser will be encouraged when the terms are related—to be made known on application to the Administrator, or to Mr. John H. Peterson, or Mr. Benjamin Harrison, jun. of Prince George county. The Tract supposed to be between 450 and 500 acres.

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE.
Dinwiddie, October 26, 1797.

The Co-Partnership of Sargeant & Richardson,

HAVING dissolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate settlement of their affairs absolutely necessary; those who are indebted to them, will see the necessity of making speedy payment; and such as have any demands against them, will have them settled on application.

The remaining Stock of
GOODS
On hand, consisting of 7 1/2 and 4 1/2 Irish Linens, in suitable packages well assorted and well laid in, 80 Shewing, British Ozeburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be disposed off at the store occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his absence to
Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.
Petersburg, October 2, 1797.

The Co-Partnership of CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS dissolved the 10th instant, by the death of George Nebeker.—All persons indebted to the said concern, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately; and those who have claims against them, are desired to apply for payment, to

Wm. CLARKE, Surviving Partner.
Petersburg, August 15, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL and valuable Tract

of Military Land, about 12 or 15 miles from Green Court-house, Kentucky, and adjoining the main road from thence to the Cumberland settlements. The terms moderate—part cash, the balance in approved bonds, or property. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Petersburg, Sept. 13, 1797.

* * Subscribers to the Works of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE are informed, that the Books are at the PRINTING OFFICE, and ready to be delivered when called for.

The Printer hereof

having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of some of his subscribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article used in the line of his business, rendering it necessary that he should repeat his application for payment—again requests all those who are indebted to him for more than two years Newspapers to settle their accounts. It appears the accounts stand open more from inattention from the smallness of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to settle them. The Printer however flatters himself that his delinquent subscribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will consider, that though their accounts are small, yet they are of consequence to him in the support of his business.

Horses wanted. WANTED several Iron Grey

HORSES, from four to six years old, that are upwards of five feet high, and calculated for service. Apply to

PATRICK WHITE.

Petersburg, Nov. 8, 1797.

Philip Taliaferro, & Co.

In BOLLINGBROOK STREET, near the VENDUE OFFICE, Have just received from Boston, A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Men's, Women's, Boy's, Miss's, and Children's SHOES & SLIPPERS,

Which, added to those before on hand, makes their collection complete.—They will be sold on very low terms, by wholesale or retail.

Petersburg, Nov. 9, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Administrator of JOEL ERPS, dec. anxious to settle his administration, requests all persons having claims against said Estate, to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the 24th of December next—those who do not tender in their claims by that time, will take notice that this advertisement will be plead in bar of payment—and all persons indebted to the Estate will please make payment by that time, as no further indulgence will be given.

BANKS MEACHUM, Adm'r.
Suffex, November 8, 1797.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell a valuable Tract of LAND situated in the county of Chesterfield, on Old Town creek, and within two miles of the Town of Petersburg, containing 331 acres by late survey.—There is on this tract about 30 acres of open ground, the balance is wood land, and abounds with pine, oak, and ash timber of an excellent quality.—The soil is well adapted to the culture of grain of almost every kind, and its contiguity to town ought to render it an object to those inclinable to purchase.—Immediate possession will be given, and the payment made easy to the purchaser if proper security be given. The premises will be shown by Mr. William Rowlett near thereto, and the terms made known on application to the subscriber in Norfolk.

JAMES ROBERTSON, jun.
October 29, 1797.

WANTED,

IN the neighbourhood of this place, at a very healthy situation, a private TUTOR, that understands the Classics; a good salary will be given to such a person, well recommended. Letters on which the postage is paid, addressed to the Printer, at any time between this and New Years day, will be attended to.

November 6, 1797.

John & William Bell, In addition to a LARGE ASSORTMENT of FALL GOODS,

Have received the FOLLOWING SUPPLY of Fancy Goods & Groceries, INDIA Cottons, Satins, Lustrings, and Base

Indians, Ds. Table and Tea China, Black Egyptian Ware,

A VARIETY OF Glass and Queen's Ware,

Lady's Seal Skin, Morocco, Kid, and Satin Slippers and Sandals,

A HANDSOME COLLECTION OF Feathers, Necklaces, & Beads,

A fresh parcel of Teas, Moulded Candles, Brown Soap, Gin, Brandy, Molasses, Coffee, Sugar, Bar Iron, German Steel, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, November 16, 1797.

THE Owners of the ship

Martin, Philip Parcell, master, (now lying at Norfolk, burthen 355 tons, customhouse measurement, and carries 670 hogheads of tobacco;—built by Mr. George Hope, of Hampton, of the best materials, and in an excellent manner; she was launched in the year 1793, is now in prime order, and ready for the reception of a cargo) are disposed to sell her on a credit of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonus and approved security. An inventory of her materials is lodged with Mr. John Foster, of Richmond, and also with Capt. Nathaniel Colley, near Petersburg.

Whoever is desirous of purchasing, will be pleased to make application to the subscriber on or before the first of December next, at which time it will be determined whether the offer is accepted or not.

Capt. Parcell will show the vessel and materials to persons wishing to view them, at any time between this and the 30th instant; and if not then disposed of, a freight will be accepted for any port in Europe, capable of receiving a vessel of her draught of water.

THOMAS RITSON.
N. B. There is a parcel of Pig Lard on board this above ship, which the purchaser of the vessel may have at prime cost, if he wishes to take it.
Nov. 10, 1797.